specimens of this plant which has been in flower during the past month; and last year I had good opportunity for studying the legumes. The plant well deserves its name of *calycosa* as the calyx is very remarkable. Its lobes become somewhat enlarged in fruit, and nearly enclose the small legume, so that only the tips of the pod and the long curved style are exserted. The legume itself is about 4 lines long by 2 lines broad; the style is also about 4 lines long. Seeds 1–4, generally 2; base of stem woody. Stem 2–3 feet high, much branched; plant turns black in drying. I notice that the calyx is often 5-parted. A friend who lives in the region where this *Baptisia* grows, tells me that soon after the flowering season the plants are attacked by worms or caterpillars, which eat them greedily. Being unexpectedly obliged to remain in St. Augustine this summer, I expect to be able to include fine specimens of this plant in flower and fruit in my cheap sets for sale.—MARY C. REYNOLDS, *St. Augustine, Fla.*

THE COLLECTIONS OF DARLINGTON AND TOWNSEND.—It may possibly interest the old friends of the late Dr. Wm. Darlington and David Townsend, of West Chester, Pa, that the herbariums left by these gentlemen are now in the museum of the State Normal School of this place. The curators of the institution are having the plants carefully poisoned and glued down, together with the original labels mostly in the handwriting of these eminent botanists. Those especially left by Mr. Townsend are splendidly preserved, and indeed but few in the entire collection have been injured by insects. The typical local flora in the good old Doctor's herbarium, from which his *Flora Cestrica* was written, is interesting from the fact that the many forms of some changeable species are largely represented.—JOSIAH HOOPES.

PHYSALIS GRANDIFLORA.—In the month of June, 1878, I found a patch of *Physalis grandiflora*, growing in an old pasture lot, along the lowlands near the mouth of the Au Sable river, Iosco Co., Mich.

A specimen collected from this locality by myself is now in the herbarium of Dr. J. T. Rothrock, West Chester, Pa.

I believe this is the most southern limit at which this plant has been known to occur. At the date above mentioned it had never been reported south of the shores of Lake Superior.—C. B. COCHRAN, *West Chester, Pa.*

MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE PLANTS AND NOTES ON POPULUS BALSAMIFERA, VAR. CANDICANS.—The following list, together with the one published in the July GAZETTE, gives a somewhat general catalogue of the more distinctive flora of the sand dunes and beaches in the vicinity of South Haven, Mich.:

Nasturtium palustre, D.C, with the typical oblong pods. One plant was found on a dry, clay plot near the lake. *Arabis Canadensis*, L., common on high bluffs. *Cakile Americana*, Nutt., is not generally distributed along the beach. Of 100 average pods of this plant which I examined, only 47 had the seeds developed in both cells. *Silene*

antirrhina, L., is not uncommon in the sand. *Ceanothus Americanus*, L, occurs occasionally. The fruit is nearly as often 2–celled as 3–celled. Of 100 specimens of ripe fruit, 44 were 2–celled. *Phaseolus diversifolius*, Pers, often grows on the beach among rubbish.

It is worthy of note that *Cornus stolonifera*, Mx., is quite common on the highest bluffs. I have seen it growing luxuriantly in drifting sand over a hundred feet above the lake, and blossoming from June till near September. I have also seen fine plants of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, L., growing in the loosest white sand, and far out of reach of the lake.

A form of *Solidago Virga aurea*, L., somewhat approaching var. *humilis*, occurs on the higher bluffs. *Cacalia atriplicifolia*, L., is abundant on wooded bluffs. *Hieracium Gronovii*, L., is often found in the same localities. *Penstemon pubescens*, Sol., is not generally abundant. *Monarda punctata*, L., is very common in dry sands. A dwarf and entirely prostrate form of *Amarantus albus*, L., occurs on low lands The branches are bright red, the axillary clusters of flowers longer than the typical species and the whole plant presents a polished appearance.

On moist, grassy banks I find *Habenaria hyperborea*, R. Br., and along with it *Liparis Loeselii*, Richard. In the same locations occurs *Carex aurea*, Nutt. *Cyperus Schweinitzii*, Torr., grows on low banks; not common.

Of the grasses which grow on the sand dunes the most conspicuous are *Calamagrostis longifolia*, Hook., *Oryzopsis melanocarpa*, Muhl., *Festuca ovina*, L, *Elymus Canadensis*, L., var. *glaucifolius*, *Danthonia spicata*, Beauv., and *Panicum virgatum*, L.

In the last GAZETTE I stated that *Populus balsamifera*, L., var. *candicans* was native here. I have received inquiries as to why I think it indigenous. There is no doubt but that it is native both at South Haven and Bangor, Mich. As before stated, the existing specimens at this place are the remnant of a long grove, which contained large and thoroughly established trees when the first pioneers visited the place. They appeared to be coeval with the surrounding forest, with which they were interspersed for some distance back from the lake shore. Many of the trees were large enough for sawing timber. When they were discovered there were no settlements in Van Buren Co, and none within 25 miles on the lake shore.

At Bangor, ten miles inland, there was a large grove of these trees when the first settlers visited the place. Many of the trees were two feet in diameter and over 75 feet high. They were all destroyed years ago, but transplanted specimens can now be seen in that village. —L. H. BAILEY, JR., *South Haven, Mich.*

NOTES FROM ARKANSAS.—Double flowers of *Thalictrum anemonoides* with white and pink petals are not uncommon in N. W. Arkansas.

A great number of flowers of *Hypoxys erecta* upon the plan of double four were found last spring.

It is not uncommon to see *Tradescantia Virginica* built upon the